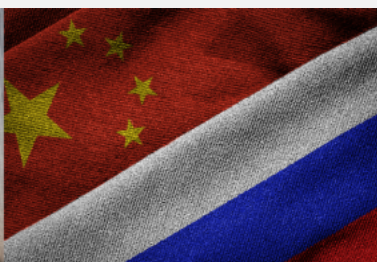




## Research Projects



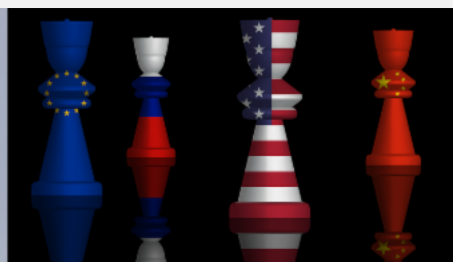
[Transnational History of the Far Right](#)



[Russia and China as Service Providers of Illiberal Governance](#)



[Russian Conservatism](#)



[Conceptualizing Hierarchy and Resilience in Global Power Politics](#)



### **Stakeholders, Hangers-On, and Copycats: The Russian Right in Berlin in 1933**

Oleg Beyda and Igor Petrov on how the arrival of Hitler to power reshaped the White Russian emigre community and opened the door for collaborationist forces to gain influence



### **Jose Javier Olivas Osuna on the populist radical right in Spain**

Jose Javier Olivas Osuna on the rise of the populist radical-right in Spain and how the local mattered for Brexit

### **Pawel Surowiec on media, public diplomacy, and illiberalism**

Pawel Surowiec on the influential role of media in public diplomacy and the rise of illiberalism from Central Europe to the United States



### **Zsolt Körtvélyesi on illiberalism in Hungary**

Zsolt Körtvélyesi on Viktor Orbán's shaping of illiberalism in Hungary and both the EU and broader societal response to the allure of illiberal politics



Looking at Central and Eastern Europe, Piotr Zagórski and Andrés Santana argue that anti-immigration and Euroskeptical attitudes, coupled with trust in national elites and satisfaction with democracy, [increase the likelihood of voters casting votes for populist radical-right parties rather than abstaining](#) in European Parliament elections.

Brian Budd looks at right-wing populism in Canada arguing that populist leaders have adopted [neoliberal populist discourse and ideology](#) in a bid to boost their electoral viability.

Looking specifically at Poland and Hungary, Mihai Varga examines the non-economic goals of economic nationalism finding that right-wing intellectuals believe that [liberalism has failed to sufficiently break with the communist past](#).

Jonathan Hauser argues that illiberal policies, adopted by the French state and played out in educational arenas, "other" French Muslims contributing to gendered Islamophobia and the [marginalization of French Muslims](#).

Ruth Ben-Ghiat looks at authoritarian leaders of the past and present and develops a [playbook by which they operate](#) suggesting that they use character traits such as masculinity in addition to propaganda, corruption, and violence to stay in power.

Boris Vormann and Michael D. Weinman edit a book on the [emergence of illiberalism](#) containing a mixture of inquiries into the relationship between liberalism and democracy and vulnerabilities in liberal democracy in addition to case studies from the North Atlantic, Eastern Europe, Turkey, India, Japan, and Brazil.

Another volume edited by Andrey Makarychev looks at the rise of populist movements in Europe suggesting that [contemporary populism could be understood as illiberal nationalism](#).

*For more resources on illiberal, populist, and authoritarian trends across the globe, consult our growing **Resource Hub** aggregating hundreds of published academic articles on illiberalism and other topics relating to illiberal movements. From security and international affairs, to democratic backsliding and public policy, this center of longstanding and recently-published literature continues to document ongoing global trends of growing illiberal movements around the world.*

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